and eight months was 119 per cent. Thus the aggregate indebtedness of 32 cities June, 1875, of other municipalities in Massachusetts Jan. 1, 1875, of | to \$23 20 on the \$1,000. other municipalities in Ohio, Sept. 1, 1874, and of I regret that data at hand do not suffice for a more other municipalities in New-York, Feb. 28, 1873. was \$614,128,486, an increase since 1870 of 159 per cent. Municipalities remain which owed in only \$280,000,000, and the assessed valuation of all 1870 at least \$91,164,341. If there has been no increase in their debts, nor in the debts of municipalities of New-York, Ohio, or Massachusetts since the dates named, the aggregate is now \$705,297,-877. But if the increase in other municipalities has been only 70 per cent (instead of 159 per cent), the present aggregate is at least \$769,116,450.

This, however, is gross indebtedness. In a few cities sinking funds of some magnitude are held. In Table B the amount of such funds as are known to exist is given, with the net indebtedness of the several cities. Deducting the \$62,443,953 in these funds, we have a net indebtedness in the 32 cities of \$163.-188,874, and in 26 cities and all municipalities of New-York, Massachusetts and Ohio of \$551,684,533. There still remain the municipalities which owed in crease of debt. No increase has here been shown or 1870 at least \$91,164,341. If their debts have not increased at all, the net municipal debt is now at least \$642,848,874. That they have increased will hardly be doubted. To compare present net indebtedness with census returns, which should have given total debts, is hardly proper. But if we add to the total municipal debts of 1870 the county debts of Philadelphia and San Francisco, making an aggregate of \$286,637,642 for 26 cities and the municipalities of three States, and compare this with the present net indebtedness of the same municipalities. we find an increase of over 92 per cent. An increase one-half as great in the remaining municipalities which owed \$91,164,341 five years ago, would make the present net municipal indebtedness about \$685,000,000. But the increase has probably been not less than 70 per cent, and the net indebtedness would at that rate be \$706,672,497.

A STRIKING CONTRAST. Americans cannot be pleased, but may be instructed, if they contrast this enormous load of State and local debt with the local indebtedness of Great Britain. A recent discussion in Parliament brought out a statement of the debts of English cities owing more than \$1,000,000 cach, which is appended for comparison (Table C). It there appears that New-York alone, with a population of less than one million, has a net indebtedness, sinking fund deducted, greater than the aggregate debts of twenty-one English cities, the population of which is 6,385,173. London, with a population of 3,266,987, has a debt about one-fifth as large as that of New-York, and not larger than the debts of Baltimore or Boston, cities of less than one-tenth of its population. Four cities in this country, with a population about equal to that of London, have a debt about twelve times as great. Twenty English cities smaller than London. of \$95,745,650, or about \$30 per capite, grace of that system that it leaves the few, who with a population of 3,118,186, have a debt the minor American cities in Table A, with a population of 3,022,261, have a net indebtedness of \$365,778,551, or over \$92 per capita. The English cities, 21 in number, with over one-lifth of the catire population of Great nicipal or local indebtedness of that country. The against others. But it does not yet protect him Britain, owe more than one-third of the entire mureport of the Local Government Beard shows that the total amount of loans outstanding for goveramental purposes, except the British National debt, was £72,000,000 at the close of the year 1872-3, or about \$369,000,000. This is an indebtedness of about \$11 per capita. But the aggregate local indebtedness in this country, created since 1870, largely exceeds that amount, as the following

8tate debts. \$652,866,698 County debts. 187,507,540 Municipal debts. 5,78,244,520 1875. 8352,070,817 180,000,000 769,000,000 Total ...... \$868,676,738 \$1,831,970,517

This local indebtedness amounts to over \$30 per capita for all the people of this country. The interest thereon certainly exceeds 6 per cent, or \$79,000,000, and probably averages 7 per cent, or \$93,000,000. Our national debt costs us \$103,000,-000 yearly (Pacific Railroad bonds included), so that the interest paid by our Government in all its branches is from \$182,000,000 to \$196,000,000. But while the British Government pays about \$125,000,000 on its national debt, the interest on \$360,000,000 of local debt can hardly add more than \$15,000,000 to that sum. Thus our municipal debt has become so great that the interest on all Government debt in this country exceeds the interest on all Government debt of Great Britain by \$40,000,000 to \$50,000,000 yearly.

But manicipal misgovernment in this country has not only piled up a debt two-thirds as large, measured by the yearly interest it requires, as the enormous national debt of Great Britain. The worst of it is that, apart from the interest on indebtedness, the cost of municipal government rapidly increases. The rivalry of cities, the struggle to divert commerce into new channels, and the amoition to enjoy at once, in the smaller towns, all the comforts and conveniences, the elegancies and extravagances, of the larger, all tend to swell expenditures. Nearly all our cities are making ready for a surprising growth in population. A city of 50,000 begins to prepare at once for 100,000; a city of 100,000 for 200,000; a city of a quarter of a million for balf a million peo-Real estate speculation forces these improvements forward : the larger cities are already grading and paving streets, constructing water-works and public buildings, and opening parks, to surfice for the time when each shall have a population as large as that of New-York. Finding that its debt is increasing, a city increases its revenue, either by higher valuation of property or higher rate of taxation or both. Then a new set of officials comes in, for we are governing ourselves, and delight in rotation in office. Too often men who are both corrupt and hungry take the places of men who were corrupt but had grown fat. The late regime has borne the odium of increasing the taxes; to the new rulers falls the more pleasant task of contriving how to spend or steal the larger revenue. Improvements enough to exhaust the money designed for a sinking fund or a reduction of debt are easily shown to be necessary. The number of officials required to perform a given work continually increases. In no other branch of industry do we see the beauties of "subdivision of labor" so readily as in the public service. As if by an immutable law of human nature, every change of administration seems to educate a new set of men to live on the public and enjoy it forever. Thus, actual reduction of the cost of municipal government is not the rule but the rare exception, even when the people, complaining of extravagance, have changed their rulers.

### DEBTS EVERYWHERE INCREASING.

That this is not a fancy sketch, any one may learn who will study numicipal statistics. Occasionally we find a city which reduces its debt, or guards a growing sinking fund. Occasionally we find a city which reduces taxation. But the sum raised by taxation, in all the cities and towns of Massachusetts, has increased from \$21,922, 560 in 1870, to \$28,700,605 in 1874, and in Ohio from \$23,000,000 to \$27,000,000. The increase of interest required by new indebtedness was less than \$3,000,000 in Massachusetts, and less than \$1,500,000 in Ohio, so that in both States the general cost of government, apart from interest, largely increased. Table "D" shows the assessed valuation of property and the rate of taxation in certain cities for 1869-79 and 1874-5. Although the statement does not include all the taxes levied, it shows that within five years the increase of revenue by taxation in these 15 cities only has been from about \$64,000,000 to about \$97,500,000 yearly, or more than 53 per cent. If the aggregate of State, county, and municipal debt in the whole country has increased by \$460,000,000 in the five years, the revenue by taxation in only 15 cities, having less than one-fourth of the taxable wealth of the country, has increased in five years more than enough to pay the interest on that added debt at 7 per cent. Yet the fact appears that in not one of these cities has the debt been reduced. The assessed valuation has been increased from \$3,252, 000,000 in 1869-70 to \$4,192,000,000 in 1874-5, nearly 30 per cent, in spite of the enormous shrink-

same time the average rate of taxation in thes cities has increased about 18 per cent, from \$19 60

complete comparison. But in 1870 the whole sum raised by State, county, and municipal taxes was property was about \$14,000,000,000. More than one-third of that valuation, \$5,070,000,000, was in Massachusetts, Ohio, and the 12 cities named not of those States, and more than one-third of the taxes, or about \$75,000,000, were also paid in the same States and cities. Now, the valuation of property in those States and cities has increased to \$6,550,000,000, and the amount of taxes paid to about \$135,000,000. It would not be safe to infer that the cost of government has increased in like ratio elsewhere, but it is perhaps sufficiently cautions to suppose that the increase elsewhere may have been about one-half as great, or 22 per cent. If so, State, county, and local government now costs us about \$363,000,000 annually, besides the ininferred in State taxation, which amounted to \$68,000,000 in 1870. But county and municipal government appear to cost about \$295,000,000 yearly, besides adding to our indebtedness about \$430,000,000 in five years. If what we call local government costs in taxes and debt \$380,000,000 early, let us remember that the whole revenue of the British Empire is \$376,000,000. I do not forget the many and incalculable benefits

which our system of local government confers. To that system, and not to the State or nation, the poor man must chiefly look for equal justice, and prompt protection of his personal rights. It costs money to reach Washington, or the State Legislatures or courts. The poor have near them, and closely dependent upon their ballots, their police justices and sheriffs. The power of local governments to protect the citizen should not be lessened, but enlarged. Their power to tax and to spend does need to be restrained. Already, local taxation and debt have strangled the prosperity of many towns and counties. In more than one of our larger cities, industry has been seriously embarrassed by the pressure of local taxation, and the cost of owning or leasing real estate. Work for thousands of builders and artisans is now denied, in almost every large city, by the pressure of taxation, and, but for that, establishments employing thousands of mechanics and operatives could have been opened. The steady growth of municipal bardens is not an accident. It is the natural result of a system which intrusts to the many who congregate in a city, and east the majority of the votes, unlimited power to impose taxes and debts upon the few who own most of the property. It is the pride and glory of our system that it enables the many, who have little, to defend their personal rights without dependence upon the favor or foresight of the few who have much. But it is the dishave both carned and saved, to protect themselves against the many who have only earned, and who impose burdens recklessly only because they have not learned that in the end the many and the poor have to bear the greater part of all burdens imposed. Our system profects even the humblest citizen against his own ignorance of the simplest principles W. M. GROSVENOR. of economic science. St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 31, 1875.

TABLE A.

In the following, under the heading "1870," are given the debts reported in the creases of that year, not of the sities usined, but of all eitles, towns, and other municipalities within the counties in which those crites are durated. Thus, opposite Boston is stated the debt of all numericalities in Suffeck County, which includes what wer debt Cheisea then owed. But in the third column, inder "1875," are stated the nettail debts of the eitles aread, as shown by the Financial Chroniele of June 26, a by municipal reports, that of New-York being for June 9. In the first column the population of the cities in 70 is given. TABLE A.

130. In the first column the population of 1870 is given.

The only debts reported in the census for Philadelphia (\$12,103,850) and San Francisco (\$7,458,647) were there given as county debts. Including those as wirtually city debts, the agarregate would be, for all the cities in 32 countles in 1870,8248,458,231, and the increase over

New York	100 per cent.			
New York		MUNICIPA	L DESCE	1695
Printacelphia   674.0.2   Printacelphia   674.0.2   Provided   43.5.2.6.11   Principled   250.500   22.528.361   43.5.2.6.11   Principled   250.500   22.0.000   35.0.000   25.0.000   35.0.000   25	THE R. P. LEWIS CO., LANSING, MICH.	Population.	4-1-1-1-1	4157 274 201
Boolean   250,555   22,583,661   48,512,611   Faithmere   267,554   13,683,431   32,005,725   72,1000   35,678,621   Faithmere   267,554   13,683,431   32,005,725   72,000,000   3,005,725   72,005,000   3,005,725   72,005,000   3,005,725   72,005,000   3,0	New York	2412,-172	439,130,120	S-01110 77517 7517
Brooks   200,000   20,000   3,000,000   1,000,000     Brillinge   267,554   13,054,531   32,000,000     Brillinge   267,554   13,054,531   32,000,000     New Criscan   101,118   20,500,000   21,000,000     New Criscan   101,118   22,500,000   17,000,000     St. Louis   31,564   13,055,000   17,000,000     Chiefman   25,77   14,105,000   17,000,000     Jeracy City   82,546   13,05,41   14,57,500     Jeracy City   82,546   14,2619   7,57,300     Jeracy City   82,561   1,75,870   8,23,500     Principle	Philadelphia	074,022	CONTROL OF THE	000000000000000000000000000000000000000
Partitione   267-3-3   15, 05,454   32,000,725     Washington   106,199   2.361,585   2.360,000     New Cheans   101,195   26,500,000   21,818,232     St. Louis   314,944   13,915,996   17,442     St. Louis   278,77   14,105,096   17,74,223     Cheem att   278,277   14,105,096   16,77,3,234     Louisville   10,753   5,000,006   10,477,000     Jersey City   82,444   133,344   14,57,500     Jersey City   83,444   1,35,344   14,57,500     Jersey City   80,000   3,110,990   8,220,000     Provident   10,900   3,110,990   8,220,000     Provident   86,076   4,42,619   7,57,301     Provident   88,076   4,42,619   7,57,301     Charleston   88,076   4,42,619   7,57,301     Charleston   40,226   5,718,52   4,519,655     Sayathata   40,226   5,718,52   4,519,655     Sayathata   28,235   2,000,502   3,746,617     Sayathata   28,235   2,000,502   3,746,617     Sayathata   78,777   73,800   2,132,500     Mode   32,934   2,135,458   2,772,500     Market   18,289   44,43   2,144,500     Market   18,289   13,570   1,751,000     Market   18,289   13,570   1,751,000     Market   18,289   13,570   1,751,000     Market   18,289   1,357   0,000   1,751,000	Bunfatt	200,020	20 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2010 44 734 47 47
Casalin (160)   169,179   2.36(1.885)   2.500.000   21,948.232   80.500.000   21,948.232   81, 1506   311,944   13,43,900   17,440.000   61,73.222   61,63.32   61,73.32   61,63.32   61,73.32   61,63.32   61,73.32   61,63.32   61,73.32   61,63.32   61,73.32   61,	Riterally B	200,019	200 7 7 7 7 8 7 7	Manager Par
New Colours   191149   20,500,000   21,508,232     St. Louit   311,504   13,40,000   17,40,000     Chicage   25,77   14,100,000   16,77,2,239     Chemada   82,474   14,100,000   16,77,2,239     Chemada   82,474   14,100,000   14,77,2,239     Chemada   82,444   138,514   14,47,500     Louisvill   12,733   5,000,000   10,47,500     Chemada   15,700   3,110,900   8,200,000     Fresidente   86,604   4,2,819   7,57,301     Fresidente   86,604   4,2,819   7,57,301     Fresidente   86,604   4,2,819   7,57,301     Chemada   31,113   2,700,011   6,174,500     Chemada   31,113   2,700,011   6,174,500     Chemada   48,250   5,718,52   4,519,65     Shantalah   88,504   5,718,52   4,519,65     Shantalah   88,504   5,718,52   4,519,65     Shantalah   88,504   5,718,52   3,716,900     Chemada   15,859   1,35,70   2,320,00     Chemada   15,859   1,35,70   2,320,00     Chemada   15,859   1,35,70   1,751,000     Chemada   15,859   1,35,70     Chema		257,1539	The Contract of	40 F 10 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17
81, 1005		1905,100	20.28.163.29.763	41.000.000
Chicago	New Coleans	10073338	26,500,000	7404747
Chicage	St. Louis	33.0.064	13,513,999	17,070,000
Checkbook   Chec		90.04.17.7	14,193,000	\$15.0 x 25.00m2
Newark   105,009   3,110,000   8,250,000     Providence   68,001   1,795,870   8,233,600     Prisontials   86,076   4,42,619   7,517,301     Prisontials   98,076   4,42,619   7,517,301     Prisontials   31,413   2,700,011   6,174,800     Outland   31,413   2,700,011   6,174,800     Outland   48,950   5,271,802   5,414,814     Outland   49,255   5,271,802   4,510,625     Shyattials   28,255   2,000,500   2,774,900     Outland   32,034   2,105,458   2,772,900     Outland   32,034   2,105,458   2,772,900     Outland   79,777   723,900   2,125,500     Outland   18,289   41,438   2,174,900     Outland   15,559   1,355,70   1,751,000     Outland   15,559   1,355,70   1,751,000		21102229	22.0000	34,297,000
Newark   105,009   3,110,000   8,250,000     Providence   68,001   1,795,870   8,233,600     Prisontials   86,076   4,42,619   7,517,301     Prisontials   98,076   4,42,619   7,517,301     Prisontials   31,413   2,700,011   6,174,800     Outland   31,413   2,700,011   6,174,800     Outland   48,950   5,271,802   5,414,814     Outland   49,255   5,271,802   4,510,625     Shyattials   28,255   2,000,500   2,774,900     Outland   32,034   2,105,458   2,772,900     Outland   32,034   2,105,458   2,772,900     Outland   79,777   723,900   2,125,500     Outland   18,289   41,438   2,174,900     Outland   15,559   1,355,70   1,751,000     Outland   15,559   1,355,70   1,751,000	Lerous City	82.540	0.188.014	14.747.500
Providence. 98,061 1,75,879 8,23,830 Prisonarist. 86,076 4 42,819 7 577,301 (i.e.)4aad. 98,879 2 101,255 7,201,000 foreland. 31,413 2,700,011 6,178,500 Charleston. 48,950 5,118,12 4,571,955 8,03,83,440 48,950 5,7118,2 4,571,955 8,03,83,440 28,255 2,009,502 3,733,517 841,814 8,000 1,422 2,009,502 3,733,517 841,814 8,000 1,422 2,009,600 3,392,0 9 4,000 1,423 2,009,600 2,772,900 1,427	Lambelde	14-9.753	76,41000,51000	10,417,960
Providence. 98,061 1,75,879 8,23,830 Prisonarist. 86,076 4 42,819 7 577,301 (i.e.)4aad. 98,879 2 101,255 7,201,000 foreland. 31,413 2,700,011 6,178,500 Charleston. 48,950 5,118,12 4,571,955 8,03,83,440 48,950 5,7118,2 4,571,955 8,03,83,440 28,255 2,009,502 3,733,517 841,814 8,000 1,422 2,009,502 3,733,517 841,814 8,000 1,422 2,009,600 3,392,0 9 4,000 1,423 2,009,600 2,772,900 1,427		105,050	3,110,000	8,296,000
Pilestrick   S8.076		4.8.503.5	1.795.870	8,243,600
Charlest		86.076	4 42,819	7.527,301
Sanatana   28,255   2,009,592   8,756,517     Sanatana   149,473   3,715,000     Albana   60,442   2,900,696   3,302,0     Mobile   32,934   2,194,458   2,772,400     Milleranke   74,410   118,660   2,421,477     Defroit   79,577   723,400   2,182,560     Planger   18,389   44,45   3,214,600     Augusta   15,759   1,354,70   1,751,000     Augusta   19,555   50,000   1,457,900			2 107 255	7.281.000
Sanatana   28,255   2,009,592   8,756,517     Sanatana   149,473   3,715,000     Albana   60,442   2,900,696   3,302,0     Mobile   32,934   2,194,458   2,772,400     Milleranke   74,410   118,660   2,421,477     Defroit   79,577   723,400   2,182,560     Planger   18,389   44,45   3,214,600     Augusta   15,759   1,354,70   1,751,000     Augusta   19,555   50,000   1,457,900		21 (13	2.700.011	6.175.500
Sanatana   28,255   2,009,592   8,756,517     Sanatana   149,473   3,715,000     Albana   60,442   2,900,696   3,302,0     Mobile   32,934   2,194,458   2,772,400     Milleranke   74,410   118,660   2,421,477     Defroit   79,577   723,400   2,182,560     Planger   18,389   44,45   3,214,600     Augusta   15,759   1,354,70   1,751,000     Augusta   19,555   50,000   1,457,900		4 7 7 7 7	6 197 944	5.514.814
Sanatana   28,255   2,009,592   8,756,517     Sanatana   149,473   3,715,000     Albana   60,442   2,900,696   3,302,0     Mobile   32,934   2,194,458   2,772,400     Milleranke   74,410   118,660   2,421,477     Defroit   79,577   723,400   2,182,560     Planger   18,389   44,45   3,214,600     Augusta   15,759   1,354,70   1,751,000     Augusta   19,555   50,000   1,457,900	4 Bushing Handle and the	200,000	50071.6000	* 4 5 10 6 5
8a, Francisco, 149,473 (2,900,696) 3,715,090 (1,472) (2,900,696) 4,302,0 (2,900) (1,472) (2,900,696) 4,302,0 (2,900) (1,437) (1,900) 4,714,477 (1,490) 4,714,477 (1,490) 4,714,477 (1,490) 4,714,477 (1,490) 4,714,477 (1,490) 4,714,477 (1,490) 4,714,477 (1,490) 4,714,477 (1,490) 4,714,477 (1,490) 4,714,477 (1,490) 4,714,477 (1,490) 4,714,477 (1,490) 4,714,477 (1,490) 4,714,714,714,714,714,714,714,714,714,71		411, Salt	20 2000 5000	9 7365 547
Albani 60,422 2 900,696 2,302,0 6 Mobile 32,034 2,194,458 2,772,400 Millenakes 71,410 118,660 2,152,460 Tetroit 79,577 723,0 0 2,182,560 Ranger 18,389 44,45 3 2,174,600 Augusta 15,589 1,353,7 0 1,751,600 Augusta 19,555 50,699 1,457,500	Savataian	20,230	WALLIAM COLUMN	3.715.000
Mobile		201,000	0.000,000	3.392.0.0
Milemakes 71,419 118,669 2,421,437 Depted 79,577 723,80 2,182,960 Hanger 18,389 41,433 2,134,060 Augusta 15,589 1,554,76 1,751,666 19,565 50,669 1,457,969		1011/10/20	N 145 45W	9.779.400
Detroit	Mo alle		7.100 (400)	9 101 117
Hanger 18,289 41,433 2,134,000 Augusta 15,539 1,55,20 1,751,000 1,751,000 1,752,000 1,752,000			7417 44 6	67 T OH 19991
Augusta 15,389 1,353,270 1,751,000 19,565 50 ,000 1,457,000			(A. 200 CO.)	O 3 774 DAME
19.565 50 ,000 1.457,000	Hattger		44.74	2 77.3 4000
	Aug 1614		1,000 0	1,111,111,111
4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	rel francisti	32,565	50%000	1,437,500
	Indianapolis	47,274	155,000	1,270,000
	M. Paul	- W. H. C.	812 014	1,0100107
1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -		41.00.2.0	77 H.22	9.1,500
Columbus, Ga 7,491 400,000 582,500			400,000	582,500

\$198,895,718 \$525,630,728 Total \$198.28,718 \$25.65.758
The amount here stated for Washington, though here then was amount in the latest official report, is upon it authority of one of the Commissioners. In addition the dale reported, Chicago virtually owes \$2.507.60 which though not legally "a debt of the city," belief the charge highest to the Park districts of which the city is composed, is a burden upon the same property.

	0.35, 1525, 1075,	Net Indebtedness. \$1,0,218,3 a 32,000,303 27,004,209 24,309,109 13,721,955 7,237,344 7,246,951 7,227,796 5,678,361 4,672,673 4,672,673
Total	mess put of th	estett,188,874 less cities only, but of king Funds being de-

The following are the debts of English cities exceeding 1,000,000 each : Population, 1871. H Adford ..... 2,745,000 2,950,000 2,450,000 2,450,000 2,951,000 1,873,000 1,654,850 1,300,000 1,112,000 1,112,000 1,112,000

......\$121,663,650 Total:.... TABLE D. In the following table, where the new asse

In the following table, where the new assessments for 1875 have not been attainable, those of 1874 have been compared with those of 1869-70, in order to secure valuations five years apart. The earlier assessments for Newark and Cheveland, however, are believed to be for 1871; their date is not given in the publication (of January, 1872) from which they are copied.

Statements of the rate of taxation, whether in financial or commercial reports, rarely include all forms of taxation, but it is believed that the taxes for the same purposes in each city at the different periods are here compared. It should be understood that in several of the cities—possibly in all—other taxes have been levied. cities—possibly in all—other taxes have been le ch are not here included. There are school park, rement, or other special taxes levied in many c taxation as are accessible. But though incomplete as to the aggregate of taxes raised, the table fairly shows the

New York \$965,083,664 \$22.76 \$1.16 Philadelphia 463,994,189 18.00 54 Brooklyn \$684,992,400 12.00 75 Brooklyn \$201,245,559 \$27.55 92 St. Lomis 138,523,189 17.00 17 Chicago \$266,624,889 17.00 50 Chicago \$266,624,889 17.00 50 Chicago \$13,00,70 31.16 18 Jersey \$147 30,731,770 25.00 8 Louisville \$64,224,681 19.90 7	duation, 4,029,174 243,535 8,755,050 20,272,797 2,109,270 3,705,140	22.0 15.0 35.2 20.0
Cleveland 51,841,745 10.80 7 San Francisco 10.087,989 27.60 26 Providence 93,670,960 13.50 12 Albary 31,050,258 4,70 4	9,498,885 9,000,000 10,623,710 5,210,144 1,678,084 1,682,800 19,667,804 1,324,833	98.3 30.0 25.1 18.7 26.4 15.0 47.8

in 1974-5 about \$97,500,000. A work in opposition to "The Sensualistic

Philosophy of the Nineteenth Century," by Prof. Robert L. Dabney, Professor in the Theological Seminary of age of values since the panic, and this is therefore, in effect, an increase in the rate of taxation. At the

#### SACRED MUSIC.

CHOIRS IN METROPOLITAN CHURCHES.

RIALS OF MUSICAL ABILITY-ADVERTISEMENTS OF CANDIDATES FOR CHOIRS-EXTRA PAY FOR EXTRA WORK-MUSICAL AGENCIES-COST OF SINGING IN THE LEADING CHURCHES OF THIS CITY-PROTESTANT MUSIC MORE PAPERSIVE THAN CATHOLIC.

Underlying the abstruse question as to the most desirable forms of church music, its quality or character, and the manner of its introduction into the sertices, are numerous details of interest. The salaries paid by churches in New-York in the aggregate are far in excess of the amounts devoted to the purpose elsewhere, and this fact, together with the great number of sugers required to fill the vacaucles which occur annually, serves to attract vocalists from far and near, auxious to svail themselves of the opportunity for musical instruction and advancement which the Sunday income renders available. It is impossible to draw a line showing precisely what must be the qualifications of a singer in order to ecome a salaried choic member. Favoritism and the different requirements of the several denominations complicate the question, although, in many cases, the latter appear not to inducace the amount of salary. It would be natural to sappose that the salary received by Miss Thursby of Dr. Chapin's church for singing three bymns, an opening anthem, and a voluntary during a service, would be about equal to that received by the average inger who follows the "Venite," "Te Deum," "Gloria, "Jubilate," responses, hymns, and offertory of the Epis-copal service; that the quality and quantity perhaps would about balance; yet Miss Thursby receives a salary of \$1,500, an amount only exceeded by one other church

soprano in the city. The choir year begins on May 1, and in most Protestant churches the engagements are made for one year from that date, contracts being signed by the singers for the stipulated amounts. For three months previous to this time, trials take place before the music committees of the charches wherein vacancies are expected. The time of these trials is soon noised abroad, and on the appointed lay the church contains a score or more of applicants, ach surrounded by a group of supporters. To the singer genduated from some out of town choir it becomes a mater of short breath and nervousness to stand up before that unmusical music committee and sing the "Ave Maria," which had been so carefully practiced for the occasion. In not a few cases this ordeal determines the question of a year's solourn in the city, with its opportunities for improvement.

These triels are numerous, and if ansuccessful in one instance, the candidate is offered other chances of suceas through that merciful dispensation which shows to one committee the very beauties of voice they were seek ing, after the singer has met with repeated disappoint ment elsewhere. As the first day of May approaches, such advertisements as the following appear:

A tenor of pleasing presence, fine, full, robust oice, taking B as clear as a bell, perfect reader, under-tands any service, desires a position from May 1. No objection to a short distance into the country.

As a general thing, however, the supply of good voices is fully met by the demand, and very few of the favorites fall to make an engagement. The annual income of a choir singer is considerably increased through payment for extra services, fonerals and the like, the fee for the latter being, in the principal churches, \$10 for each member of the quartet and for the organist. The latter receives further compensation for farnishing music at veddings.

The choir too is a refuge for the unsuccessful artist who has aspired to something higher, but never attained it. After a course of European instruction at an annual expense of \$500 or \$1,000, a majority of these singers reurn, receive a benefit, and finally drift into the choirs; while fame reduces itself to the applause of the local con cert room. Madame Rudersdorff has published recently a letter discouraging the tendency to lavish expenditure or voices which never can repay it. A naturally good voice, it is claimed, requires little thorough training to serve every purpose of choir singing or to attain average suc-

Until recently the music-broker reaped a bountiful harvest by means of a scheme now rapidly going out of vogue. It was the plan by which churches that were unwilling to assume the trouble and annoyant attending the selection of a choir, could place the appropriation set apart for music in the hands of an agent, who then suppiled the singers, paying such prices as could be bar gained for, and calling the balance his commission. Discovering that the \$300 or \$400 paid in this manner would de better service in securing more efficient singers, or by remaining in their own treasuries, the churches are aban doning the system of choir-farming by out-die persons, and it is said this wholesale method of supplying choirs

will soon disappear. Separate from this phase of the business is the commission agency, which plays an important and legitimate part in supplying singers. To a man acquainted with the needs of choirs, the vacancies and qualifications necessary to fill them, vocalists, especially if strangers, naturally go for information and assistance, giving in return for positions obtained a commission of perhaps 5 per cent for the broker's aid in the matter. The procuring of sub stitutes for absentees forms also a considerable part of

TRINITY CHURCH AND CHAPPIS. The musical metaories of Old Trinity are carried back to the year 1697, yet new as then the music is English in character, and stands as the very exponent of the full enthedral service in the United States.

The most noted chancel singer in the country of recent years was Richard Coker of Trinity Parish Church. When first brought to the notice of Dr. Cutler, then musi cal director of the choir, young Coket was sluging in Good's Minstrels, under the name of Master Wood. Recognizing the extraordinary talent of the boy, then about ten years of age. Dr. Cuiler spared no pains in the cultivarion and training of his pupil's voice, and the cultivation and training of his pupil's voice, and the result was one of the most marvelously perfect voices ever possessed by a choir singer. Young Coker, with a choir of boys from Trinity, under the humarement of Dr. Cutler, entered the concert field. To this step the vestry objected, and Dr. Cutler withdrew from the choir. Coker is now studying in Paris, and it is said that his mature voice gives promise of future success.

studying in Paris, and it is said that his institute voice gives promise of future success.

Surplices were first worn by the Tribity beys on the occasion of the visit of the Prince of Weies, when there was an elaborate musical programme. The leading solos on this occasion were taken by Miron A. Ward, who is now organist of the Reformed Caurch at Fifth-ave, and Forty-sughth-st., and Master Roldohn, familiar to the musical profession as Carvi Florio. For the past eight years, the direction of Arthur H. Mesciter, occanist, who receives a salary of \$3,500. The chort beys salaries range from \$50 account, and the bold appropriation for music, including

should be strongly the first parish of the characteristic for the chief of the characteristic for the c

Churches, The chort that the salaries of the	market and a
as follows:	
Organist, John H. Cornell	\$2,500
Decant Soprano, Julia P. Haynes	4110
Decani Alto, Atacha L. Hill	400
Decard Tenor, C. Foster	400
Decast Bass, John Paltaer	400
Cantor's Sourane, Cecilia A. Kemble	400
Cantoris Allo, Oreita D. Martin	
Canton's Tener, Goo, General O'Rielly	400
Cantoris Bass, lalward Norris	400
	42 700
Total,	200,000

Total. S5,700

The music of St. John's Chapel follows closely the style of Trinity. The director and organist, Charles Edward Horsley, is well known as the conductor of the Church Music Association. With the exception of Musicr Buch, he leading troble, who receives \$100, Mr. Horsley gives to regular salary to the boys, but rewards them with money prives, grading the sums according to ability and ood behavior. The inter-would seem to be a matter of ourse, but the sexious think the boys are selected on the trength of mischlevous propensities, rather than unideal acimation. Mr. Horsley receives a salary of \$2,500, here are in this choor I tener, ditreble, I bass, and 10 its voices. Trinity Chapel, the young at charel in the parish, was uit in 1855 for the appropriate that the parish of the pari

Trinity Chapel, the Young's a charge in the parish, we built in 1855 for the accommodation of parishoners what removed to the upper part of the city. It is shard on Twenty-fith-st, near broadway. Another enfines soon to be erected still farther up town. The must be is conducted by Walter B. Gilbert, who is paid annual \$3,000 for a dully service. The choir includes 1 bases 4 tenors, 2 alter, and 14 trebles. OTHER RPISCOPAL CHURCHIS,

The choir of the Church of St. Bartholomew, at Madison-ave, and East Forty-fourth-st., contains the names of singers familiarly known to the concert-going public, and the church has become famous for its music, which is alaborate and plentiful. The music is under the direction of Gen. C. C. Dodge, the organist, to whose enthusiasm this church owes its munical preminence. The fellowing flaures represent the salaries paid from the regular church appropriation, but the singers, with perhaps one exception, really receive larger smounts than are here stated:

Chatt.	
	\$750
Soprano, Mrs. Imogene Brown	1.500
Contraite, Miss Anna Buckley	1,000
	1,200
Bass, Franz Remmeriz.	1,250
Soprano, Miss Emma Tallman	\$100

Total.

Total Species of music is also hereased by the engagement of salaried singers in the chorus, and for Christmas and Easter, so that the annual expenditure does not fall far about of \$50.000.

The choir of the Church of St. Thomas, at Fifth-ave, and Frity-third-st., has experienced more changes of importance during the present year than any in the city, Mr. Nilsen, tenor; Miss Finch, centrality and Mr. Morauski, bass, having given place to new comers. George W. Warren still retains the entire change of the music, and the large volunteer chorus of inixed voices holds place as hereforers in the oreanization. The distribution of salaries is about as follows:

Septano, Muse Gelger 1,000

Contraits, Muss Lehmann 600

East, Thos. P. Wickes 500

Total. \$2,700

The amount spent for music at St. Thomas's this year fails far below the sum previously deveted to the purpose. It is stated that if the same choir be retained another season the figures will be increased.

Under the direction of S. P. Warren special efforts have been made to bring the music of the Church of the Hely Trinity, at Madison-ave, and East Forty-second-at., to a purely church standard. With the exception of Trinity Chapel, this church holds a greater number of services during the year than any church in New-York, with a consequent tax upon the choir and organist. The salaries of Stronist, S. P. Warren.

ge na follows :
Organist, S. P. Warren
Soprano, Mine. Salvotti
Contraite, Mrs. Davidson
Tenor, Cans. Nichols
Hass, Mr. Sohst

Medison-ave, and East Thirty-minth-st, in securing a choir for the present year illustrates the tribulations of music committees. The hattle of broken contracts and damages for checking the sopeano from the choir-loft will probably be fought in the courts, since efforts for a compromise have croved futile. Miss Annie Borie, formerly soprano of the church, has been recingaged. The choir is paid at the following rates:

Organist, Dr. Stein.

Soprano, Miss Annie Borie.

L200
Controllo, Mrs. Russell.

400
Tenor, Mr. Guild.

500
Bass, Mr. H. P. Danks.

500

Total.

The inusical organization of Zion Church at The nursical organization of Zion Church at Madisonave, and East Thirty-sightlest, has varied in style from a quartet to a chancel cheft, and back again to a quartet at present. The choir of boys directed by Dr. Cather was instituted at the suggestion of Sisnop Southgate, but the contrast with the music previously given by Mora's choir, which included the tenor Tamaro, and Centimeri, bass, was too marked, and the innovation was not sustained. The present cheft, under direction of Mr. Bristow, is compased as follows:

Organist, Goo, F. Bristow. \$1,200
Contralite, Mrs. Anderson (Mrs. Barron). 800
Contralite, Mrs. Anderson (Mrs. Barron). 800
Bass, George E. Aiken. 800

Owai
Organist, S. J. Gilbert
Soprone, Mrs. Ketcham
Costratte, Mrs. Anna Drawill
Tener, George Simpson
Bass John Clark

Total. \$5,200

Total. \$5,200

\$5.The musical glories of Christ Church, at Fifth-ave, and Thirty-fifth st., are in recollections of the past, rather than in the performance of the present. When under the patronage of Ratins Hatch the choir contained some of the most noted singers in the country. Mrs. If. M. Smith and Myron W. Whitney (among others) came from Boston every week to fill positions offered them by Mr. Hatch, to whom the music brought an annual expense of no less than \$10,000. The church approphiation increased this amount to \$16,000. But at present the music is furnished by a chancel choir under the direction of Jas. 8. Pearce, organist, at a salary of \$1,500. During the coming Winter a quartet will probably be added.

The music at Chivary Curch, at Fourth-ave, and East Twenty-first-at, is conducted, as heretofore, by Joseph Mosenthal, and is rendered by a quartet, assisted by a volunteer chorus of mixed voices. Few changes among the principal singers occur from year to year in this church. The division of salaries is about as follows:

Organist, Jos. Mosenthal. \$1,202

Music receives considerable attention in St. Mark's Church, in Stuyvesant-st., and through the assistance of Mr. Schayler, Chairman of the Music Committee, a second quartet is sustained. The choir is directed by the organist, W. E. Beames, and the salaries are divided as follows: Total.....

Organist, W. E. Beames Soprane, Mone. Dowland Controlle, Mrs. Aven E. Hamphy Tenor, Dr. A. F. H. Ha. Eass, W. H. Beckett Total PROTESTANT CHURCHES OF VARIOUS DENOMINA-

TIONS. In the Broadway Tabernacle, at Broadway and Thirtyfourth-st., the music is under the leadership of G. G. Rockwood, and is performed by a double quartet. The menetary arrangements being controlled by Mr. Rockwood, the division estinot be accurately stated, his own compressation being a matter of some doubt.

	The Choir.	
Soprano, Miss K Contratto, Miss Tenor, G. G. Ko	Christopher	25130,8
Contrallo, Miss	Second Quartet, Waters Dety Agnes Lasur Pond	\$760 1.0 760
The choir in the composed as fol Organist, W. K.	Madison Square Presbyterial lores: Bassford	#560 500
Characteristics Million		500

At the Church of the Divine Paternity, at Fifth ave, and Forty littlest, three members of the choir, the organist, contrathe, and bess, have retained their positions for a number of years. Mr. Deyo having occupied his present position when the society worshipsed on Broadway. The music is under the direction of Mr. Holden, organist, whose compositions are used extensively in the musical services.

1,000

releas.
Organist, A. J. Holden.
Soprano, Mass Emma C. Thorsby (with concert).
Contrallo, Mrs. Ashtorth (Miss Gebele).
Tenor, Win. To "ba.
Bass, tre. C. Beyo

During the Summer variation, the organ of the Courch
of the Covenant, at Parkaye, and East Thirty-fifthesi,
which has steed in the gallery in the rear of the church,
has been removed to a position behind the pulpit. The instrument has been remodeled, and important additions
have been underto its capacity. The Rev. Pr. Vincent, the
paster of this church, has the reputation of being binaself
a configurated musician.

offivated musician, Organist, John B. Grant, Soprano, Miss Magche E. Hall Contratte, Miss Louise H. Kemlo Tenor, Co. L. Ellard Bass, E. Bray Total \$5,000 The choir of the Brick Clarreb, at Fifth ave, and Pair he choic of the re-earth et, is as follows: terands; Ceryl Floro Segrano, Mrs. Danforth (Miss Hamilia).... Courselo, Miss Mary Jewett Vel. Vall

Tetal \$1,000
The maste at the South Reformed Charch, at Fiftheave and Twody shirts. is turnished by the following short:

Granulat, Herman Damma \$400 drano, Mrs. Simmons. dralio, Misa Anna Granger. Bass, Mr. Ciapp

The first vesper services in this city were held in the Church of the Messiah, at Park ave, and Thirty douring when it occupied the stone edifice opposite the New Yor Hotel, the music having been arranged by J. R. Thomas The present choir includes the following:

Organist, George Howe.

Septano, Miss A. M. Wells.

Contraite, Mrs. M. Cott.

Tehor, Mr. Deliamere.

Bass, Mt. Mugs.

Goo. Total \$3,650
Following is the choir of the Collectate Reform Sogrand, Miron A. Ward Sogrand, Miss Maria Brainerd, Contraite, Mrs. Milebell

Total. Saddo

At the Key, Dr. Ormiston's Course, at Fiftheave and
Twenty-mithest, a precenter takes the place recently occupied by a quartet. When the quarton of the change
was brought before the congregation, it resulted in such
a close division of opinion that it required Dr. Ormiston's
vote to settle it. Joseph Jewett, at a salary of \$100).

vote to settle II. Joseph Jewett, at a solary of 8000, leads the naiste.

Since the removal of the F-fth Avenue Presbyterian Church to the new edifice at F-fth ave, and F-fty-fifth-si, the choir has also given place to a precentor, J. R. Nilsen relitantishing his place as tenson in St. Thomas's Church to accept the position. He is to receive a sainty of \$1,500.

At the Church of the Disciples, at Madison ave, and Flast Forty-fifth-st, the position of receivator formerly held by Mr. Guna is now occupied by George F. Surgent, an old member of the choir of the Church of the Incarnation. To Mr. Sargeat's salary of \$800 — added the privilege of a number of executes under the patronage of the scalety.

CHOIRS IN CATHOLIC CHURCHES. Contrary to the general belief, the music in Roman atholic churches costs less than that farnished by the

former a higher degree of artistic excellence generally is equired. There are several reasons for this. In the ordinary Protestant services the chanting and the selecas which require rapid delivery at, difficult for one not thoroughly acquainted with the English language to follow, and many of the ablest members of the musical profession are thus brought into the Catholic profession are thus brought into the Cathone choirs at salaries far below those received by singers of mediocre ability in Profestant churches. Again, there seems to be a growing inclination among some of the prominent Catholic churches to have volunteer choirs su-persede the salaried quartets, the places to be filled by

singers from the schools connected with the churches, in

Pecher, who has held the years. The appropriation for ma quartet about as follows: Organist, W. P. Pecher Sopramo, Madame Easton Controllo, Miss Hogan 300 400 450 ...\$2,750 Total. \$2,750

At St. Patrick's Cathedral, at Noit and Princests, the music is conducted by Gustavus Schmitz. The choir comprises a quartet, which, on festival occasions, is assisted by a volunteer musical organization connected with the church. The choir is composed as follows:

Organist, Gustavus Schmitz. \$1,000
Soprano, Miss Buchelli 500
Contraito, Miss deckusan. \$50
Tenor, Hermann Bersin. \$50
Bass, Mr. Urchs. \$50

\$2,750 Total.... St. Stephen's Church, in East Twenty eighth-st., famous for its Vesper services, and makes a specialty elaborate music. In this church the principal singers ceive the highest salaries paid in Catholic choirs, with t single execution of St. Ann's Church. The music is und the direction of H. L. Danforth, and the choir is made as follows:

Oczanick, H. L. Danforth. \$1,200
Soprano, Madame Striandi. 500
Contralto, Madame Striandi. 500
Temor, 31,000

...\$1,200 ... 600 ... 500 ... 600 Tenor, Bass, Sig. Buongiorno..... St. Ann's Church in East Twelfth-st., between Third and Fourth-aves., pays its single quartet about as foilows:

Organist, Mr. Dachauer. \$1,000
Seprano, Miss Corrail 990
Contralto, Miss Gomien. 600
Tenor, C. Pflueger. 690
Bass, A. C. Blum. 500

Total.... .43,600 

Contrallo, Sarsy Tenor, G. Tamoro. Bass, E. Vierling Second quartet. 450 200 200 200 200 Soprano, Mrs. Berro.
Contralto, Mrs. T. H. Schulz....
Tenor, J. Klebs.....
Buss, D. Stanton.... Tetal .... MUSIC IN JEWISH SYNAGOGUES,

No matter what talent a singer may possess, all hopes of a large salary must be given up when an engagement n a Jewish choir is sought. In the choir of the Temple Emanuel, at Forty-third-st. and Fifth-ave., although it is supported by the wealthiest Jewish congregation in New-York, the highest salary paid a singer is \$400, But the services do not conflict with an engagement for Sunlay singing, being held on Friday evening and Saturday morning, and as a consequence the choirs are largely composed of those holding positions in other churches composed of those morang positions in other emisches, the musical services are arranged by the chassam, who also selects the music, and is the victual chefr leader. In all the synagogues the soluties range from \$200 to \$400. At the Beth-El, at Lexington-ave, and skety-third-st, the Rev. Mr. Steinberger, chassam, the choir is

third-st., the fev. air. sternoriger,
made up as follows:
Organis, C. Wolf
1st Septano, Mrs. Frances Hess.
24 Septano, Mrs. Warand
3st septano, Mrs. Cohn
1st Controllo, Mrs. T. H. Schulz.
2st controllo, Mrs. T. H. Schulz.
2st Tenor, C. Pineger.
2st Tenor, C. Pineger.
2st Tenor, C. Riem.
2st Bass. Mr. Urchs. \$2,650 Total ..... РЕУМОСТИ СИСВСИ СНОВА

In closing this list it may be of interest to include the salaries of Broostyn's leading church, Plymouth; Organic, John Zondel
And Creweld, H. C. King
Suprano, Man Genemine V. Lasar,
Conjudio, Mass Anna K. Kollerock
Tenor, W. J. Hill
Bass, Henry Catop. 1,300

Total

Plymouth Church has the largest volunteer chorus ever assembled for regular service in this country. The entire charge of the organization is in the hands of Mr. Camp, which a counts for the apparent disproportion in the prechange of the organization is in the hands of Mr. Camb, which a counts for the apparent disproportion in the preceding out. John Zambel has been organist for about 25 years. Of this old friend, Mr. Beecher affectionately says: "Not one organist in the section of them says an interface should be played. John Zambel knows. I wish be had 160,000 children, and every one of them was an organist. To him music means worship, and the organ terms religion. He is the man that loid the when he was converted that he prayed 'just as other people did now.' Says I, 'What do you mean!' Why, now I speak my prayers out to God.' 'How did you used to do I' I mattrel, associated at his answer. 'I always played them on the plano,' was his reply, and before be became converted he used to go and sit at the plano, and such was his habit from long training that notes were to him what words are to us; and he expressed every thought and feeling he had on that instrument; and you would think he did it yet, in his inspired moments, on the organ. It has brought tears to my eyes a hundred times. I have been comforted and here, and have been caught up by him and lifted so that I saw the flush of the gates. I have been comforted and helped her be never knows how time!"

For the benefit of these foud of large fluves it may be greated that the New York churches, about 350 in numme and helped me be never knows how much."

For the benefit of those fond of large figures it may be stated that the New-York churches, about 350 in number, pay annually for this cover half a million of dellars.

# GENERAL NOTES.

A sweet little show under a tent was exhibited the other day at Denver. There was a hand-organ, a beep-panarama, three cockatoos, one monkey, two snakes. In fact, says the Denver critic," there was sometime to amuse, elevate, and interest the entire audience."

Adjutant Edward F. Bishop of the 8th Illi-Adjutant Edward v. Samuel, was presented by his rights with an elegant sword, which he lost during the attle of Murfresbero. Reing identified by an inscription, the party in Macon, Ga, having possession of it as honorably determined to return it to Adjutant

What a Major-General he would have made in the war between the Frogs and the Mice sung by an oil freek poet? We mean this monster frog which is said to be residing near Montreal. He is generally des-erded as being "large as a cow's head," while his crock is "as fond as the bark of a dog." When pursued, the guant betakes himself to deep water for a few days and nights. Wouldn't his hand legs be a dainty dish to set before a king!

There is nothing new under the sun. Men-There is modeling new under the sum. Sentition is made of a simple check for valuable packages at a sarateza hotel. The name of the owner is written on a senare of paper which is then torn in two, one part attached to the package and the other given to the owner. It is impossible to tear apart paper so that two pieces of ragged edges will be exactly alike. This is only a clumsy materion of the old way of indenting legal documents of two parts.

A succession of sudden illnesses and deaths may not always be the result of poison. At North Adams, Mass., recently an entertalnment was given at which pickled oysters were served with sheed lemon and with custurels. Five or more of the company were soon taken sick, and Mr. Wan. S. Biackinton, wood manufacturer, has since died. It was supposed that some of the viands include a poisoned, but it is the opinion of physicians who have examined to case that "the sickness of so any of the party was the result of the uncongental mix-ice of catables, together with the hot weather."

They are very strong on snakes in Dallas County, Texas. In one bedchamber there, since last Spring, there have been killed one rattlesnake of five feet, three tarantalas, and one long fellow, simply feet, three tarantonias, and one long fellow, simply described as a scrpent. The last-mentioned reptile get into bed with Mr. Harrison, who upon waking in the night became aware of the creature's companiouship. He knew that if he distartised his bedfellow by moving, it would be the worse for him; and so he kept perfectly quiet all night, with the creature colled hesside idin, until morning brought light and help, and death to the intruder. It isn't likely that Mr. Harrison slept much but, no doubt, the snake had a good warm time of it. Morning the market had a good warm time of the Mr.

A remarkable suicide occurred at the Monmouth Academy, Kennebee County, Me., last week. George G. Howard, a student of the Academy, shot himself in the most deliberate way. He hung a portion of Protestant choirs, notwithstanding the fact that in the his clothing upon a tree, with his knife and wallet, his clothing upon a tree, with his knife and wallet.

Then across two stones nearly breast high he laid a stick
upon which to rest the gun, entiting noticies in it to prevent the gun from slipping, and confining each end of
the stick by placing apon it heavy rocks. He made a
string of the shreds of his clothes, which he attached to
the trigger, and carried over the stick as a purchase,
designing to pull it after he had seated himself against a
bowlider with the muzzle in his mouth. But the string
broke and he fired the gun by touching the trigger with a
ramrod. He thus managed to inflict a fatal wound in the
head He left writtes upon his paper collar these words:

"I have lived long enough; and so here goes. I have
got in a mighty charge."

## DRAMATIC STRAWS.

SHALL WE SUBSIDIZE A THEATER! WHAT MILLIONAIRE WILL POLLOW THE CONSERVA-TORY OF MUSIC WITH A CONSERVATORY OF THE DRAMAT to the Editor of the Tribune.

Sin: That straws show which way the wind blows is as true, I believe, as though it were an axiom in Enclid, instead of an old, old proverb. Being true, I do not feel it rash to point a moral in the direction of many straws whose course I have marked within the last few months. If the literature of the day means the interest of the day, then the Drama is in a fair way to recover its prestige, for never within my recollection has so much been written in so short a time on the subject of actors and acting, Pirst comes Macready's Reminiscences in two thick volumes, edited by Sir Frederick Pollock, a book which many read and all journals quote. Then Tennyson, poet laureate, writes a play on unromantic Bloody Mary," which The London Times bails as the next best thing to Shakespeare, which juster critics hail less enthusiastically, which Tennyson himself is arranging for representation, and which Mrs. Bateman promises to produce at the Lyceum Poet is followed by philosopher, and George H. Lewes, one of the most brilliant of Englishmen, republishes in book form a series of dramatic criticisms, because, as hestates in his dedication to Anthony Trollope, "a change seems coming over the state of the stage, and there are signs of a revival of the once splendid art of the actor." The last of the noble family of the Kembles announces an autobiography on which editorial comments are already being made. Wherever I go in society, I hear of Irving's Hamlet and Salvini's Othello. Mr. Gladstone makes the round of the theaters, preparatory, perhaps, to writing a tract entitled "Is the Stage Worth Saving?" and smiles most approvingly at Marie Wilton's admirable production of Lord Lytton's "Money." Catching the popular fever, weekly periodicals air their opinions on the drama, and scarcely a monthly or a quarterly appears but

MAGAZINE AND BEVIEW ESSAYS. The Gentleman's Magazine for August returns to it no less than three times. The Cowden Clarkes chat about the Kembles; cotemporary actors are discussed in Table Talk; and a prominent article appears, apropos of "Great Players and their Art." In The St. James Magazine for July Hamlet appears among the "Olla Podrida," and Charles L. Gruneison discusses the "Lyric Drama, Past and Present;" vows that Opera Bouffe is dying out in Paris as fast as possible, and that operatic matters never were in as hopeful a state as now. Lady Pollock appears in the July number of Temple Bar as a critic of " Poet and Stage," the last Quarterly Review devotes pages to the "Théâtre Français," Robert Buchanan, the poet, turns dramatic critic in The New Quarterly Review, and Macmillan's Magazine for July makes way for T. H. S. Escott, who takes up the gauntlet in defense of the modern stage.

solemnly takes up the fashionable subject.

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"Twenty-five years ago," he writes, "there was no more common theme of priestly invective in the pulpits of our English churches than the stage. The Puritan and investly against the theater as the temple of the devil and the auto-room of hell had not yet died out. For two reasons these distribes are heard with much less frequency now; first, a more comprehensive and robust view is generally taken of dramatic art; secondly, the objections which a quarier of a century since might have been advanced, not without figurates, to the framorality of its accessories, are now anachrenous. Vice itself may not have decreased; but the venue of vice has been shifted, and the music-hall has purged the play-house. Even our professed tenchers of religion and marality have recognized the truth that nothing is gained by obscurantism, at least here; and that it the art of the play-wright or the novelist be the representation of lauman nature, sin and misery, crime and sorrow come within the legitimate sphere of literary or dramatic treatment."

Do not these many straws denote that the wind is

Do not these many straws denote that the wind is blowing very steadily in one direction? The good old times! Were they so very good? Was the immortal bard of Ayon so profoundly respected !

mortal bard of Avon so profoundly respected?

"It is an evidence of the force of a great tragedian," declares Lady Pollock, "that Garrick's audiences, consisting in great part of literary men, made no protest against his barbarous dealings with our greatest peet or his encouragement of our meanest scribblers. Satisfied with the passion he roused, they did not question the instruments be used. His despotism was accepted. "His own bad taste was but an exaggerated growth of his period, and Johnson, the orncle of that age, has left us many criticisms to laugh at."

And how did Garrick and even John Kemble dress their parts? Macready, as many know, and as Lady Pollock avers.

Pollock avers,
Restored the trug-text of Shakespeare to all the plays.
His fine critical indement was a strong support to his
power as a tragge actor, and many distinguished authors
came forward for his sake to with for the stage Lord
Lytton, Browning (then a young peet), Taifourd, and
Sharidan Knowles all produced plays which are still
freship remembered, and some pleees of great merit, but
of less intrinsic dramatic power, which died with the
tragedian, were inspired by his presence.

It is only twenty-three years since Macready retired from the stage. Is he not to be claimed by the

present age i

"The decadence of the drama is a delusion and a snare,"
says Robert Buchanan. "The drama is vital; ail its
forces are living, though some of them are suspended.
Let vulgar managers be discountenanced, even though
they scatter their orders thick as leaves in Vallambress;
let honest dramatists be encouraged, even if they do not
show instantaneously the poetry of Webster or the wit of
Sheridan; let modest actors be praised, 'immodest' stars
taught their responsibility to subordidate characters. In
one word, let a genuine critical interest in dramatic art
be manifested, and the modern stage may recover the respect of philosophy, and secure oned
more a place in the hearts of men. "The
finest productions do draw, whenever played."
There is an actor who parades the provinces, Mr. Barry
Sullivan, a very elever performer of the old school, who
succeeds so wonderfully, that 'a Barry Sullivan house'
represents the fullest triumph of the managerial exchequer; yet Mr. Sullivan's repertoire consists chiefly of
Shakespeare. \* \* The late Mr. Chas. Kenu, though by

represents the fullest triumph of the managerial ex-chequer; yet Mr. Suilivan's repertoire consists chiefly of Shakespeare. \* \* The late Mr. Chas. Keau, though by no means a first-class actor, made a fortune by Shakes-peare. Many other obscurer stars do likewise. By his revival of a dull play, Henry V., Mr. Calvert of Manches-ter has achieved great successes, both in our provinces and in New-York."

It is pleasant to have confirmed in an English quarterly by an English poet, statements made by me five months ago regarding the condition of the stage. Robert Buchanan takes no half-way ground. He maintains rightly enough that-

The dramatic muse lives—will live as long as phasions stir in much hearts, as long as thousands delight in the minic stage. It is simply absurd for poets and philosophers to glance contemptionsly at the theater—at an art hallowed by the grandest achievements of the human intellect, and glorified by godlike names; and it is equally finance to lay the biame on modern actors and the modern public, when the real fault lies with the intellectual barrenness of this generation. Let a great dramatist arise, and he will find great actors, and pechaps a great manager. Tennyson, however delightful a poet, is not likely

to be the "great dramatist," but the surest way of obtaining a "great manager" is for America to follow in the footsteps of the Théâtre Français, which is subsidized by the French Government, and which therefore is independent of popular caprice. Lady Pollock thinks:

Some such support seems needed for the establishment in England of a great postical drama, offering to the peo-ple high subjects of interest and an entertsimment which rouses and exaits the imagination. We of America ask nothing of Washington, but we

do ask much of ourselves. When citizen after citizen endows noble charities, universities; when a Peter Cooper devotes the wealth and leisure of his life to popular education, and when another patriotic New-Yorker anonymously assigns millions of dollars to the establishment of a National College of Music, it is not confirmed lunacy to cherish the hope publicly expressed some months ago, that quick upon the heels of New-York's Conservatory of Music, will follow a Thespian Temple, nobly dowered, to which a cultivated people shall go as to the best schools of morals, manners, and oratory. Napoleon at Moscow, with danger and death before him, dictated the code of the Theatre Français, which, with small alteration, remains in force to-day. When the greatest poet is a dramatist, when the greatest soldier since Julius Casar pauses in the thick of battle to make laws for the drama, when a poet laureate aspires to theatrical representation, when literature and society discourse persistently upon the stage, is it not worthy of the best ambition of opulent Republicans to place one theater on a level with Shakespeare and Napoleon ?

KATE FIELD. London, Ang 11, 1875.

Two more books are called out by the Moody and Sankey movement. These are by the Rev. P. C. Headley. One is a sketch of "Evangelists in the Church, from Philip of Samaria, A. D. 35, to Moody and Sankey, A. D. 1875." in a large 12mo., with photosyrapide and other portraits. The other is devoted especially to lay evangelism in America, especially in connection with the Young Men's Christian Associations. Both will be published by Henry Hoyt, Boston.